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independent licensed public accountants, certified or licensed by a regulatory authority of a State or other political subdivision of the United States. The audit shall be conducted at the place or places where the accounts of the corporation are normally kept. All books, accounts, financial records, reports, files, and all other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the corporation and necessary to facilitate the audit shall be made available to the person or persons conducting the audit; and full facilities for verifying transactions with the balances or securities held by depositories, fiscal agents, and custodians shall be afforded to such person or persons.

(c) A report of such audit shall be made by the corporation to the Congress not later than six months following the close of the fiscal year for which the audit is made. The report shall set forth the scope of the audit and include such statements, together with the independent auditor's opinion of those statements, as are necessary to present fairly the corporation's assets and liabilities, surplus or deficit with an analysis of the changes therein during the year, supplemented in reasonable detail by a statement of the corporation's income and expenses during the year, including (1) the results of any trading, manufacturing, publishing, or other commercial-type endeavor carried on by the corporation, and (2) a schedule of all contracts requiring payments in excess of \$10,000 and any payments of compensation, salaries, or fees at a rate in excess of \$10,000 per annum. The report shall not be printed as a public document.

(d) On or before June 1 of each year the corporation shall report to the Congress on its activities during the preceding fiscal year. Such report may consist of a report on the proceedings of the national convention covering such fiscal year. Such report shall not be printed as a public document.

USE OF NAME

SEC. 11. The corporation shall have the sole and exclusive right to use the name Fair Campaign Practices Committee. The corporation shall have the exclusive and sole right to use, or allow or refuse the use of, such emblems and seals as have heretofore been used by the New York Corporation described in section 12 and the right to which may be lawfully transferred to the corporation.

ACQUISITION OF ASSETS OF NEW YORK CORPORATION

SEC. 12. The corporation may acquire the assets of the Fair Campaign Practices Committee, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, upon discharging or satisfactorily providing for the payment and discharge of all the liability of such corporation and upon complying with all laws of the State of New York applicable thereto.

RESERVATION OF RIGHT TO AMEND OR REPEAL CHARTER

SEC. 13. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is expressly reserved.

JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE SHOULD SCRUTINIZE THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Madam President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to establish a joint congressional committee to make a continuing study and investigation of the activities and operations of the Central Intelligence Agency.

This proposed committee would be composed of six Members of the Senate and six Members of the House of Repre-

sentatives. The President of the Senate would appoint one majority and one minority member from each of the following committees: Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Relations. The Speaker of the House of Representatives would appoint one majority and one minority member from each of the following committees of the House: Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Affairs. The chairmanship of this committee would alternate each Congress between the Senate and the House, and would be chosen by the Members of the House entitled to the chairmanship.

This powerful committee would be expected to hold regular executive sessions, to be kept full informed in respect to all activities and operations conducted by the CIA, and to conduct a continuing study and investigation of any and all matters relating to the Central Intelligence Agency. The committee would be provided with an expert staff.

The present informal committee has no staff. It is composed of the chairmen and ranking minority members of the six committees mentioned. Each of these Senators and Representatives already has a tremendous workload, and it is obvious from events during the past few years that present congressional supervision of the CIA is inadequate.

The vast CIA bureaucracy spends many hundreds of millions of dollars annually, more than double the amount appropriated for the entire State Department. There is no effective congressional scrutiny or check on this huge expenditure of taxpayers' money.

No other branch of the Federal Government enjoys this immunity. The Federal Bureau of Investigation must account for all funds appropriated to it by the Congress. The Atomic Energy Commission, which in all probability contains the most vital secrets of our Government, operates under the scrutiny of a legislative watchdog committee. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, which was established at the same time as the AEC itself, is under congressional scrutiny. The Department of Defense is also continually accountable to the scrutiny of the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

While I realize that officials of the CIA cannot announce their triumphs, the record of their serious mistakes or misjudgments is impressive. The disclosure last autumn regarding CIA activities in Singapore was disgraceful. After denying the allegation that 5 years ago a CIA agent offered a \$3 million bribe to Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore, officials of the State Department a few hours later were forced to make the admission that this had occurred, after Mr. Yew produced the letter in which Secretary of State Dean Rusk apologized for the incident.

In addition to its mistakes in southeast Asia, everyone is aware of the damage to our prestige caused by CIA bungling of the U-2 incident 5 years ago and of the stupid and disastrous role which CIA operates played in the ill-fated Bay of Pigs invasion. These are just a few of the more notable examples of CIA activi-

ties which have seriously damaged our Nation's goals and prestige.

In this space age of change and challenge, with its cold war and highly developed methods of espionage, counter-espionage, and subversion, one question the need for secrecy in intelligence activities in which every great power must engage. Nevertheless the danger of future fiascos by officials of the Central Intelligence Agency is enhanced so long as the Congress is prevented from exercising adequate supervision. It is not the presence of the CIA that is disturbing; it is the lack of direction and accountability of this secret organization.

Wrapped in its cloak of secrecy, the CIA has, in effect been making foreign policy. In so doing, it has assumed responsibilities which were heretofore solely those of the President and Congress. The CIA has gradually taken on the character of an inviolable government, answerable only to itself.

The CIA was never intended to direct the foreign policy of our country, but was organized to be an intelligence agency, not an operating policymaking branch of our Government.

When Congress created the Central Intelligence Agency in 1949, the Agency was given no power to formulate foreign policy. Its purpose was to centralize the collection and evaluation of intelligence information and material. Today, almost 20 years later, this agency, with thousands upon thousands of employees, spends much more than the State Department and, at times, has more real influence on important matters of foreign policy. The Director of the CIA is generally recognized as one of the most powerful men in Washington.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to continue for an additional 3 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Madam President, the Founding Fathers—the architects of our Constitution—gave Congress alone the power to give advice and consent to the President in making treaties with foreign nations. Congress is also the source of all foreign policy legislation, including all appropriations for foreign assistance and needed expenditures.

Officials of the CIA have no business infringing on the responsibilities of the State Department, the Defense Department, and the Congress. This must stop. The CIA must be made accountable not only to the President but also to Congress through a responsible committee of the Congress.

My belief is that the CIA is also overstaffed and is spending too much of taxpayers' money. Frankly, I should not prove that. No Member of Congress could. This is just another reason why there should be a joint committee of Congress to act as watchdog and to direct and supervise the operations and expenditures of this sprawling bureaucracy.

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Some fear that the security of the CIA might be compromised by the establishment of a watchdog committee. Such fears are entirely unwarranted. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy which handles highly sensitive and secret information—information that could destroy mankind—has a perfect security record. Its members have proved to be fully as reliable as the hundreds of civil servants, military employees, and Presidential appointees who have knowledge in this extremely sensitive field.

Madam President, the time has definitely come for Congress to assert a more formal and extensive supervision over the CIA. This is needed not only to eliminate waste, and to assure that its programs operate effectively and within proper constitutional limitations; more important, such congressional supervision is needed to assure that our basic standards of morality are not completely undermined in the conduct of our international intelligence activities. We cannot afford to delay asserting this supervision until these activities result in fiascos of such proportions as actually to jeopardize our national security.

A small joint committee on the Central Intelligence Agency, such as I have proposed, would provide the safeguards necessary to prevent further abuses of power by the CIA. It would assure that Congress is included in the making of decisions vital to our national security, in accordance with the provisions and intent of the Constitution of the United States.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 2218) to establish a joint congressional committee to make a continuing study and investigation of the activities and operations of the Central Intelligence Agency, introduced by Mr. Young of Ohio, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

A BILL TO ASSIST IN ABREVIATING THE NATIONAL RAILROAD FREIGHT CAR SHORTAGE

MR. BURDICK. Madam President, I introduce for appropriate consideration, an amendment to the Interstate Commerce Act to assist in alleviating the national railroad freight car shortage. The amendment proposes to delegate that a national emergency does exist in respect to freight cars and give the Commission power to utilize the authority contained in section 10135 of the act.

Such authority would allow the Commission to suspend existing regulations governing freight cars, set freight car rental rates and direct car service according to priorities as believed in the best interest of the country.

Last year, as you know, the Senate Commerce Committee held hearings on proposals to give the ICC authority to fix per diem charges on freight cars which would motivate the railroads to maintain an adequate supply of freight cars. That bill passed the Senate and is now pending in the House. I believe it will, if enacted, offer substantial relief. Unfortunately, the boxcar problem is with us today and will be until such time as the provisions of S. 1010 are implemented by the Commission. I propose in the in-

terim to give the Commission power to deal with the problem by allowing maximum use of their existing authority.

During the per diem hearing Acting Chairman of the ICC, John W. Wash, informed Senator Magnuson:

The diminishing supply of railroad freight cars has been a matter of considerable concern to the Commission for many years. Despite the generally expanding economy of the country, the ownership of freight cars is now less than it was during World War II. As a result, critical shortages of increased duration and severity have become almost commonplace on the national transportation scene.

In addition to inadequate ownership, one of the greatest contributing factors to recurring freight car shortages has been the failure of some carriers to utilize the existing fleet of equipment more efficiently. During the periods of critical shortage the Commission has resorted to every means at its command to cope with the problem.

I believe the Commission has used every normal means at its command. I suggest that the emergency designation by the Congress will give increased Commission authority to deal with the critical problem involving assignment of cars, adequate reporting of on-line ownership, movement of cars within 24 hours after loading, and the assignment of additional agents to police movements at interchanges.

Madam President, I call attention to a computation of boxcar ownership provided by the ICC, which I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

TABLE 1.—Boxcar ownership

	Jan. 1, 1956			Jan. 1, 1960			Jan. 1, 1965		
	Owned	Undergoing repair	Percent to ownership	Owned	Undergoing or awaiting repair	Percent to ownership	Owned	Undergoing or awaiting repair	Percent to ownership
Eastern, Allegheny, Pocahontas, and southern districts:									
Plain	324,591	11,225	3.7	327,725	36,498	10.5	242,190	11,001	3.7
Equipped	31,825	1,400	4.7	29,683	1,853	6.3	28,589	1,111	3.4
Total	356,416	12,625	3.8	357,410	38,351	10.2	300,782	12,112	7.7
Western district:									
Plain	310,041	1,100	3.0	307,603	10,645	3.5	266,550	1,000	4.0
Equipped	20,672	1,300	7.2	20,655	1,047	5.1	29,309	1,100	2.2
Total	330,713	2,400	3.2	328,258	11,692	3.6	295,859	2,100	4.6
Total United States:									
Plain	664,318	22,425	3.9	655,418	47,143	7.2	508,733	12,101	6.7
Equipped	52,497	2,700	5.7	50,338	2,900	5.8	57,899	2,211	3.0
Grand total	716,815	25,125	3.8	705,756	50,043	7.1	566,632	14,312	6.2

MR. BURDICK. During the 9-year period, January 1, 1956, to January 1, 1965, plain boxcar ownership declined by 155,635. Furthermore, in the first 11 months of 1965 there was a further decline of 30,666 cars. This decline in ownership reflects only a part of the

overall problem. The number of bad order cars has been increasing each year. It is difficult to ascertain the exact loss of cars because of bad orders, but in 1965, it was in excess of 6 percent of total ownership of plain cars. The following table gives bad order figures for

the Northwest District and the Eastern District.

I ask unanimous consent that the table be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows: